## WASHINGTON.

A GENTLER FEELING PREVALENT.

GEN. GRANT WATCHFUL BUT NOT ANXIOUS-DEMO-CRATS MORE REASONABLE-CHANDLER'S DIS-PATCHES-MORTON.

Gen. Grant states that he does not believe there will be a military demonstration by the Democrats. He will meet it if there Many Democrats in the House beto take the Republican view that the 22d Joint Rule is not in force. Senator Chandler does not object to having his dispatches read. Mr. Morton's visit to Indiana is thought to be to secure the safety of war stores there. The more moderate men among Democrats in the House are making earnest efforts to control matters in the interest of peace.

SECRETARY CHANDLER'S DISPATCHES. THE LIGHT TO BE SECURE IN PAPERS AND EFFECTS -CHANDLER NOT AFRAID TO SHOW HIS DIS-

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] WASHINGTON, Dec. 17 .- The refusal of the Western Union Telegraph Company to produce before Mr. Morrison's committee in New-Orleans the dispatches which passed between Louisiana Republican politicians and the managers of the party in Washington again raises the important question of privileges, which always comes up in one house or the other at every session. The Constitution of the United States provides that "the right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures shall not be violated." Both houses of Congress have again and again, when pursuing investigations, acted on the theory that neither this clause of the Constitution, nor any law made under it, could stand in their way. Gen. Butler's scizure of telegraphic dispatches in the im peachment investigation has been repeatedly condemned by people of both parties, and would have caused more popular excitement at the time had it not been for the circumstances which surrounded the act. Last Winter the Democrats of the House went further than Gen. Butler even, and sent their sergeant-at-arms to New-York to take possession of a great mass of dispatches which were found in a junk shop, where they had been sold for old paper. These dispatches were brought to this city, and clerks were for weeks engaged in searching through them in the hope of finding something that in some indirect way might bear on the subject under investigation. The right of either house of Congress to imprison a person for an indefinite period for contempt has also been a matter that was not fully settled until the last session, when Judge Cartter of the Supreme Court of this District released Kilbourn ou a writ of habeas corpus.

No better occasion than the present is likely to arise for the determination of the rights of either house of Congress over private correspondence, either telegraphic or otherwise. The subpena decor tecum assued by Mr. Morrison's committee is one which no court in the land would allow to go forth, No foundation for it has been laid. No testimony has been taken to show that anything in the dispatches called for has any bearing whatever, direct or remote, on the subject under investigation. What is proposed is simply a fishing excursion, in the remote hope that something may be found. If this is legal and constitutional, now is a good time to find it out. If the managers of either party have been guilty of dishonesty, or of advising it, every honest man will rejoice to have that fact exposed; but it certainly seems proper that some ground for suspicion should be shown before any man's whole private correspondence is called for.

Secretary Chandler laughs at the idea that the Democrats can make anything out of his telegrams as Chairman of the Republican Committee. He says he has not the slightest objection to an examination of every one of them. He has always regarded the telegraph as an affair that no pri dent man would commit a secret to. dispatch, he says, is no more private than a postal card. Operators may read it in graph company may listen to the click of the instruget possession of messages. He was careful during the whole of the campaign to trust nothing to the wires which he was not willing the Democrats should see, knowing that they would probably steal his dispatches, and he worded all messages in such a way that the language could not be distorted to his

A TALK WITH THE PRESIDENT. HE DOES NOT FEAR CIVIL DISTURBANCE, BUT WILL MEET IT IF IT COMES-A COMPLIMENT TO SOUTH-ERN MEN.

IN TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. Washington, Dec. 17.-The President, in converention with a friend this afternoon, said that this far he has received no official information of any unlawful movement in Iudiana or elsewhere. He has seen occasional reference in the newspapers to polit ical agitations in certain sections of the country, and has received information to the same effect from other unofficial sources. The Administration, he said, is not insensible to the necessity of vigilance, whether these reports are true or false; the excitement in Indiana has arisen solely from the inflammatory resolutions adopted by the Democratic State and county committees, but so far as he is informed they have met with only a faint response from that portion of the people whom they are intended to arouse. He knows that there are a few dangerous characters in every community and that men of this class have it in their power to make a great deal of noise, but he believes that the American people have too much regard for law and ofter to be led astray by them. He thinks that should the excitement in Indiana, spread the loyal sentiment of a majority of the people of that State and of the rest of the country will have moral influence enough to prevent any outbreak;

The President said further that it is gratifying to observe the conservative spirit shown by many of the Southern leaders. He feels assured that the same disposition will ultimately prevail all over the land, and he believes that the men who are now dis posed to incite a civil war are only those who have everything to gain and nothing to lose in the event of such a national calamity. He does not think that the National Democratic leaders favor a disturbance of the peace, and h s glad to know that the best men of both parties coassel moderation and are opposed to any solution of the present complication which will result in anything except peace. If an emergency does arise, the President said he should not hesitate to execute

his constitutional authority.

Wheever is formally declared by the President of the Senate to have been elected will be recognized by Gen. Grant. To that Person will be surrender the reins of authority. It is not his desire to force upon the people any particular person, but he will see that the person declared to be elected as his successor is placed in pos-session of the Government. He is not the judge of the effection; when the question is determined his duty will be plain.

Gen. Grant said that before and since the election he had used his executive power only for the enforcement of the laws and the preservation of Peace, and such an exercise of the powers conferred upon him he will continue until the last moment of his responsibility. He does not think that a Government which has withstood the shock of nearly four years' battle will now fail before the clamor of a mob. The power of the President to call out the militia of the States in the event of any attempt to resist the inauguration upon the discharge of it with a determination to devise

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1876,-WITH SUPPLEMENT.

of the President legally declared to be elected is one which Gen. Grant will not hesitate to use should any occasion arise. He said that it is his recollection that during the riots in New-York in 1863 a portion of the National Guard of the Empire State was called out by the direct authority of the President, and cooperated with the regular United States troops in the suppression of the disturbance.

ITS OBJECT-IS A MILITARY MOVEMENT BEING CON-CERTED BY DEMOCRATS !- THE WAR STORES AT INDIANAPOLIS. INY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17 .- Senator Morton's suddep departure for Indiana last Thursday evening caused no little commotion among Washington politicians. A dozen different theories of the object of his visit have been advanced. The public meeting which he was to address last evening was undoubtedly arranged after his purpose to visit Indianapolis became known, for it is hardly possible that he would have left his place in the Senate at such a critical time, simply to fill an engagement of that kind. The generally accepted theory of his visit has been that the Administration believes it important that he should personally ascertain the real object and extent of the Democratic movement in his State, and whether its purpose is simply to arouse public opinion in favor of the inauguration of Gov. Tilden, or is in reality military in its character. If the latter should be found to be the fact, it has been supposed that the Administration would consider it desirable to provide for a counter organization strong enough to meet it on its own

Another theory has gained credence to-day, and seems to have originated in high Administration circles. It is said that the collection of munitions of war fourth in size in the country is stored at Indianapolis; and in view of the mass meetings which the Democrats have called at that and other points in the State, and the suspicion that they may not be entirely peaceable in their purpose, it was deemed by the President and his Cabinet highly important that measures should be taken to protect them in case any emergency should arise.

In this connection it may be said that the Chairman of the National Democratic Committee denies having any knowledge of a military organization by the Democratic party either in Indiana, Ohio, or in any of the Western States. The mass meetings which have been called are not to be held, so members of that committee assert, with its sanction. The question of issuing an address to the people asking them to semble in mass meetings and give expression to their feeling has been repeatedly raised in the meetings of the Democratic National Committee, and on every occasion it has been defeated. At the last meeting of the committee a resolution was submitted providing for a call for mass meetings to be held on the 8th of January, but it was not adopted.

DEMOCRATS DIVIDED IN COUNCIL. FERNANDO WOOD AND MR. RANDALL AT THE HEAD OF THE AGGRESSIVE FACTION-MR. HEWITT, ME, SHILL, AND MR. LORD FAVOR A CALM POLICY.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUSE.) Washington, Dec. 17 .- Conflicting reports have recently been sent from Washington in regard to the sentiment of the Democratic members of the House of Representatives touching the position assumed by leading Southern men. On the one side it has been said that Mr. Hill and those who follow his lead have been the recipients of constant congratulations for the wisdom of their course, and that they will be and at his angrestion Mr. Corwine had a lied upon Sen supported by a very large majority of all their party friends in the House. On the other side it is asseried that while propositions for impeachment and other extreme measures were defeated in the caucua by the votes of Southern members and of a few Northern Democrats, a majority of the Democrats in the House are not satisfied with this position, and will at an early day attempt the adoption of a more aggressive policy. The truth is that the Democratic members from the North are divided in sentiment. A majority under the lead of such men as Fernando Wood and Speaker Randall are disposed to adopt extransit, and persons not in the employ of the tele- treme measures, while a minority led by calmer men hke Abram S. Hewitt and Scott Lord of Newments, and, knowing the telegraphic language, may York and a few others from other States are in cafavor of a very conservative course. Mr. Hewitt has repeatedly been accused of sympathy with the ultra wing of Northern Democrats, but the truth is that his entire influence in all the caucuses thus far held, and in his intercourse with his fellow members, has been in complete harmony with the efforts of Mr. Lord, Mr. Hill, and the other members who defeated the resolutions introduced by Fernando Wood.

THE RIGHTS OF THE HOUSE. SPEAKER RANDALL PROBABLY NOT TO BE SUSTAINED -DEMOCRATS DO NOT WISH TO BE ADSURD.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. Washington, Dec. 17.-It is very doubtful if speaker Randall is sustained in his position that the Twenty-second Joint Rule is still in force, even by the members of his own party in the House. Many of the Democratic leaders agree with the Kepublians that any rule which requires the consensus of both houses for its passage becomes null and void when the consent of one house is withdrawn. Even if this were not so they see the absurdity of insisting upon the validity of a rule which there is no power to enforce upon the Senate. The position of these Democrats is that the right of the House to act judicially on the electoral vote of any State is not one that is derived from any rule. The rule, they say, only regulates the exerise of a right before possessed. From 1793 to the resept time, they assert, whenever any question has arisen in regard to the counting of any electoral vote, the houses have always separated and taken ome action on the question raised. Now, they say, the right to act on any question that may arise is what they contend for, and, if no better rule regulating the exercise of the rights possessed by both houses can be agreed upon, then that under which the last three Presidents have been declared elected ought to be revived.

JOINT COMMITTEE. EFFORTS MAKING TO HAVE MODERATE MEN AP-POINTED.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. Washington, Dec. 17 .- The committee of neven members from each house, which is to prepare and report with as little delay as possible some recastre of the legislative or constitutional calculated to remove doubts and uncertainties in regard to the manner in which the electoral vote shall be counted and the result leclared, has not yet been appointed. The more conservative Democrats in the House are laboring carnestly to have this committee constructed, as far as their party is cancerned, of the fairest and st men who can be selected. It is their desire that no man shall be placed upon it who would not be willing to accede to any reasonable compromise by which the present difficulties and doubts may be removed. On the other hand, it is true that Speaker Randall, who has the appointment of this committee, is more positive in his opinions as to the rights of the House in the joint convention for the counting of the votes than almost any other nember of that body. It is hardly reasonable to suppose that he will not place upon that committee some men at

least who represent his views. The best men of both partice in Congress are daily becoming more and more convinced that it is the duty of every one who desires to avoid a serious misunderstanding to do all in his power to bring about some compromise between the two Houses, and to secure the adoption of some rule or law which shall govern those bodies on the second Wednesday of February These two committees, which are to act in conjunction, will therefore be intrusted with a very important duty. If they enter

some policy which they can recommend to their respective houses, and if both branches of Congress receive their report in the same spirit, the greatest obstacle to a quiet and satisfactory solution of the Presidential contest will have been removed.

THE BILLS BEFORE CONGRESS. THE WHOLE NUMBER 885-IMPORTANT ONES WHICH WILL BE PRESSED.

Washington, Dec. 17.—A very large number of bills are before Congress which were left over from the last session, but it is not probable that one-fourth of them will be acted upon. The calendar of the Senate shows that 212 bills are pending before that body, besides a number of resolutions. Seventy-four of the bills now before the Senate have been passed by the House and 138 are Senate bills, many being of minor importance. The calendar of the House of Representatives shows that there are 42 bills of a public nature and 231 of a private character pending before that body.

Among those of importance before the Senate are the three bills amendatory of the Pacific Railroad acts. Two were reported by Mr. West, Chairman 61 the Committee on Bailronds, on the 26th of May last. The third was reported by Mr. Thurman, from the Committee on the Judiciary, on the 12th of July. These bills, it will be remembered, are for the creation of a sinking fund for the liquidation of the indebteduess due the Government by said companies; and that reported from the Judiciary Committee has been the special order for the third Tues day of January next. Toe bill to equalize bountles, which passed the House last session, also stands upon the Senator calendar, having been reported favorably by Mr. Logan, from the Committee on Military Agairs. This bill passed two years ago, on the last day of the session, but did not become a law, the President having "pocketed" it. He had prepared a brief message vetelug the bill, but did not send it to Congress, as the session was on the eve of closing. The vote upon its passage in the Senate resulted in a tie, and the late Vice-President Wilson gave the deciding vote in the affirmative. The bill reducing the sniary of the President of the United States from \$50,000 to \$25,000 per annum will be disposed of to-morrow. This bill passed last session and was vetoed by the President. The Committee on Civil Service and Retrenehment reported in favor of passing the bill, notwithstanding the objections of the President thereto, and the vote on it will be taken to-morrow, though there is no probability of its receiving the necessary two-thirds vote.

The Secule bills to restore the franking privilege, for the protection of agriculture against injurious insects, to provide for the construction of a new library building, relating to telegraphic communication, between the United States and foreign countries, to protect persons of fereign birth against forcible constraint or involuntary servicude, and to authorize the payment of pensions by the Treasurer of the United States instead of pension agents, will all be eatled up for consideration this

The House last session, among other things, passed a bill to repeal the Bankrupt law. The Senate Committee on the Judiciary reported it back without amendment, but also reported a bill providing for the appointment of a commission to investigate the operation of the several statutes in relation to bankrupicy, and to recommend tion thereon. That bill has never been considered by the Senate, but still occupies a place on the calendar.

CURRENT TOPICS AT THE CAPITAL.

THE PRAUDS IN THE VENEZULLA AWARDS. Washington, Dec. 17, 1876.

Investigation of the Venezuela award frauds uss begun again. A. B. Cerwine, a claimant now residing at New-Rochelle, N. Y., gave his testimony yesterday beere the House Committee on Foreign Affairs. He testi fied that he had been engaged by Mr. etillwell, former American Minister to Venezuels, and Mr. Talmadge, the sage of the bill by which the American Gov ernment was to assume the payment of awards; Mr. Orth, Inte American Minister to Austria, was then a member of the House Committee on Fereign Affairs.

HOLIDAY RECESS DOUBTFUL. There is great diversity of opinion among prominent Democratic members of the House of Regresentatives on the subject of a holding recess of Concress. It is as yet uncertain whether may will be ordered, or for recommendation as to the matter and report to the House. The general impression is that there will be an adjournment from Friday next until the to favor sessions of the House during holiday week, and their views have been strengthened by Representative Norman's belogram from New-Orleans urging that it view of the possible need of the exercise of the power of the House against continuacious witnesses the usual holiday recess should not be taken. CRONIN OUT IN THE COLD.

It-seems now to be pretty well settled that the Democrats will not seriously insist on the counting in of Cronin's vote in the Gregon Electoral Chilege. The position which the more moderate of them now hold is that the people of Oregon, having voted for a man who egon should thus be deprived of one of its electoral

WASHINGTON NOTES.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 17, 1876. Among the cases argued on Friday before the Court of Alabama Clatius was a claim of Paul Em Rodocanochi et al. of New-York City for loss of merchandise by the destruction of the Lamplighter by the Alabama, Oct. 11, face, and the Brilliant by the same, Oct. 3, 1862. This upon in the court up to this time in the Lord and Munn and scheelen cases. The question is whether Michael Em Redocanceal, he being a naturalized Errlish subject at the time of the loss, is entailed to recover. Mr. Redocancehi was a member of a tira doing hashess in several countries, but being a manuraized subject of Great Britain ine counsel for the Government doubs his right to participation under the terms of the award made at Geneva and the act organizing the court. The claimant's counset makes the civilia relation of the firm and not of its individual members, and says that the eargy destroyed belonged to the fird, whose bradquarters were in Italy; that the legal location of the firm was thaly, and that the fact of Rodocanceh's Bernsel naturalization in no way affects the right of the firm as and.

The House Committee on Commerce yesterday heard

further arguments concerning Representative Cox's bill to regardite imagration. Gastave scassion is New York to represent the measure, particularly the provision for the collection of head-money. 21s. Hayes of Michigan, as a representative of the National Board of Trade, also addressed the committee in apposition to the bid, and Mr. Beylin, consei for the New York State Commissioners of Emicration, concluded als argument. The heating of argument by the committee is now closed, and they will take up the

Four hundred employes of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing were discharged yesterday-nearly one half the force of the entire bureau. About two thirds of them were women, many of them being press-girls who have been employed by the printer individually. These discharges are due to the recent action of the Government in giving the work of printing revenue stanger to the bank note companies instead of to the Engraving and Printing forcesu.

An intimate personal and political friend of United States Commissioner Davenport discredits the rumor that Mr. Davenport brought information to this city of that Mr. Davenport brought information to this city of political conspiracies threatening the public peace in the East or West, or anywhere close. He says Mr. Davenport's call at the Executive Mansion was merely for the purpose of procuring a speedy settlement of his accounts, and that his interview with the President had no other significance or result.

Representatives Cox and McDoughall of New-York, Rice

of Ohio, Waddell of North Carolina, and Wells of Missippi, the special committee appointed to investigate the late elections in New-York, Philadelphia, Brooklyn, and Jersey City, have left for New-York.

Public attention, through the press, having been called to the gambling-houses in this city, such establishments were closed by the proprietors on Friday night, they being approbensive of a raid. There are about 15 houses known to be of this character. SOUTHERN ELECTIONS. A NEW CANVASS IN FLORIDA.

AN ORDER TO GO OVER THE STATE AND CONGRES SIONAL VOTE AGAIN PROBABLE. TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Dec. 17 .- In the man-

damus case before the Supreme Court yesterday, the defendant made an answer which, after argument, the court characterized as insufficient, and ordered that it ended and brought into court by Monday morning at 10 o'clock. There is a general impression that the court will issue the mandamus and that a new canvass will be made. This new canvass will operate directly on the State and Congressional tickets alone, though it will of course have an indirect influence on national polities. The face of the returns, on which the new can

ities. The face of the returns, on which the new canvass, if ordered, will be made, will give Drew a large
majority and elect both Demogratic Concressmen. The
decision of the court will hardly be reached before Tuesday or Wednesday.

The Congressional Committee has closed the investigation of Leon County and will enter on Monroe County on
Monday morning. No official report will be made on any
county until all have been investigated.

The Senate committee have reached Tallahassee. It
will begin its sessions on Monday morning.

A STATEMENT BY JUDGE COCKE

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Dec. 17 .- Judge Cocke of the Canvassing Board authorizes the statement that the official minutes of the Canvassing Board published over the signature of the clerk a few days ago are false in several particulars. He complains that they misrepresent his votes on several issues, and aver that he voted with his coileagues when he voted directly and emphatically against them. There is nothing new today. It is said that the Senate committee will commerce a tour of the contested counties to-morrow. S n-Sargent will not deny or confirm the report. He is

GEN. BARLOW ON FLORIDA ELECTION. Gen. F. C. Barlow explains by letter cer-tain points of his recent report on the Florida election which were not quite clear. He says that the total vote the face of the returns was-Hayes, 24,327; Tilden, 24,287. Certain additions and deductions were agreed on unantraously by the board, which left it—Hayes, 24,287; Tilden, 24,428. Gen. Barlow concars in the throwing out of Archer No. 2, Friendship, Church, and Campbellton Precincts, which left the vote-Tilden, 24,002; Hayes, 23,947, or a mabut says he is in doubt about the throwing out of Jasper Precinct in Hamilton County, with his 323 Democra and 185 Republican votes. He does not know of what party the inspectors of election were, and is in doubt, increase, now to estimate the value of the allidavits. If this present for rejered, is says, the Republicans have a majority; etherwise, not.

POLITICAL DEPRAYETY IN LOUISIANA. EVIDENCE TAKEN BY THE DEMOCRATIC CONGRES-

the investigating Committee of the House of Repr entatives yesterday the first witness was M. S. Pleier, a Republican, of New-Orleans. He testified as follows:
Was United States Supervisor of Poil No. 3 in the So and Ward; an attempt was made by the Republic

eans. Hepry Smith (colored) testified: Hegry Smith (colored) testifled:

I live in New-Orieans; I came here in 1844 and voted the Democratic tieflet hist election; on Thursday night after the election I was nest by three colored men, who asked, "Is that Smith?" and said, "You voted the Democratic theket and we are going to kill you;" they assaulted me and shot me in the hand; colored men told me they would like to vote the Democratic tieket, but were afraid.

S. J. U. Smith, a lawyer of New-Orleans, testified:

I canvassed the State for the Democrats: I passed through 30 or 40 parishes and saw no intimidation of the colored people except by Republicans, who said if the Democrate got into office the colored people would be again enshaved; I pahl particular attention in the canvass to the colored vote, and saw a large number of negroes who promised to vote the Democratic telect; the meetings were kragely attended by colored people; in the parish of kast Feliciana everything was quaet; he heard of no disturbances wintever; Anderson, the supervisor, told me that the parish would go Democratic, but would be counted Republican; that all that could be avoided if the Democratic would call to see him (Anderson); that there was no intimidation, and that the Caston-house officials wanted bim to make affidavit, as wearing there was frant, violence, and intimidation practiced by the Democratic, but that he refused to do so as he would not dismour himself; in 1874 I pad several visits to the Cale of Police of New-Orienas, and requested bim to prevent its subordinates from attacking colored mea who voted the Democratic ticket, saying colored mea who voted the Democratic ticket, saying S. J. U. Smith, a lawyer of New-Orleans, testified :

they were beaten by policemen at night because they were Democrats.

The Senate Committee will hold its first regular session on Monday. The United States District Court-room

in the Custom-house building has been offered to the committee, and it is probable that the sessions will be held there. The committee held an informal meeting today to arrange preliminaries. It has not been deter mined whether part of the committee shall be sent to take testimony in the rural districts.

ANOTHER NORTH-WEST GALE.

DAMAGE TO SHIPPING ALONG THE COAST. SEVERAL WRECKS OFF MONTAUK POINT-EFFECTS OF THE WIND IN THE HARBOR-THE CASUALTIES

IN THIS CITY AND BROOKLYN. Another severe wind storm visited this city on Saturday, doing considerable damage to the satpring in the harbor and along the coast. About 10 o'clock in the morning, when the wind was blowing at the rate of sixty miles an hour, the ship J. P. Wheeler, Capt. Thompson, from London, which had previously anchored off the Battery, begon to drag her ancher, and the ves sel was driven by the force of the wind close to Governor's Island, near Castle William, where her anche caught on a rock. Several tug boats came to her relief, but they were unable to pull her off, and fears were tertained that she would be seriously damaged; the storm soon after abated, however, and the vessel thus escaped injury.

The yacht Florence, Capt. George H. Mott, dragged her anchor, ran over the bar, narrowly escaped being upset, and ran ashore near Brant Point. The crew hoisted a signal of distress and were relieved by Capt Mott's life-saving crew. The sloop Sarah Ann, owned by Edward Sprague, with a number of others loading sand for New-York, was driven ashore, and several were sunk, but will probably be raised again. The schooner Henry Elliott of Thomaston, Me., was wrecked four miles east of Shinnecock. She was laden with salt, and was bound for Providence. Her commander, Capt. But ler, brought the vessel to anchor, but it was found impossible to keep her off the coast; she drifted toward the shore until the breakers swept her duck. Efforts were made by those on shore to rescue the officers and crew, but before the arrangements were completed a heavy sea struck the schooner with such force that she careened, and the captain, his wife, and a child aged D years were swept overboard and drowned. The two recalning persons on board were saved. The vessel is a While attempting to cross Jones's Inlet Bar the schoone

ramy Bliven of Port Jeffersen, L. L. was struck by a leavy sea and capsized. The captain, seth Robans, was resemed by the crew of the sloop Hester Gray, but two of the crew were washed overboard and drowned. The chooner Nelne Grant, from Fierina for New-York, loaded with yellow pine, went ashore near Life-Saving Station No. 29 on, Hompstead Beach, and is a total wreck. The mek David Sprague of New-London went ashore of camek David Sprague of New-London went adore of
Montauk Point. Capit. Howard and the crew of sky men
were negrly frozen to death, when they were researed by
the men of Lile-Saving Station No. 5. A schooner loaded
with salt drifted assore on Rockmway Beach. The crew
were researed by men from the Sea Side House. A
three-masted schooner went aslore at the north
sade of Coney Island on Saturday afternoon.
The bark Edward D. Jowett broke from her moorings at
Weeks when and fouled with the ship Bremerlayen, thamains the inter. The schooner W. H. Brahmard went
aslore near film Rocks, in the upper harbor, The schooner
sindagmscar is advancement by. The burk Fairy Besi, from
Wilmington, N. C., for Rio Jameiro, went aground above ashore near blue Rocks, in the upper harbor. The shock ashore near by Tale burk Fairy Best, from Mudnagascar is ashore near by Tale burk Fairy Best, from Mudnagaton, N. C., for Rio Janeiro, went aground above fig Island, but stossequently floated and Went to sci. The north-shore Staten island streamboat Thomas Collyer, write on her 10 o'eleck trip to the island, broke her machinery of Bedbo's Island during the logat of the gate. She was taken in tow by the targboat Argonaut and brought oach to be dock. The schooner P. H. Heath of Hunger, Me., from Pailadeiphin, leaded with coal, bound east, went assence on Cola Spring Ray, near Cape May, early featuring morning. The crew were rescued by the men from the diffe saving-station, but the vessel will be a total less.

SERIOUS DAMAGE IN CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 17 .- the damage done by the gale on Friday night is greater than at first in the city, was flown entirely off. Part of the highest in the city, was flown entirely off. Part of the roof of the Weddell house was blown cit. George Reck's block uniding, on Woodin Lave, was partially hlown down. A large anabor of chimners were clown over, and shot-ters and signboards were demonstred. No loss of life is reported. The amount of the losses is not known, but will probably reach \$39,000.

ACCIDENTS TO A STEAMER AND PILOT BOAT. PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 17.-The steamer ewport from New-York reached Newport about 4:30 this afternoon. She got aground in the inner harbor. If this afternoon. She got aground in the inner harroot. If she floats at high water she will proceed to Fall River. The New York pilot-beat Issae Web , from a cruise, arrived at Newport to-thy. On the 6th inst. she was twice thrown on her beam onds in a very severe gate and sustained some damage.

RAILROAD COLLISION.

Woodsville, N. H., Dec. 17 .- A freight train on the White Mountain branch of the Beston, Concord and Montreal Railroad, near Whitefield, yesterday came into collision with a car which had been blown on the track, and for chaine and car were wrecked.

\* DISASTEES OFF THE COAST.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 17,-The Signal Service observer at Atlantic Cut reports to the chief stemal officer as follows: The schooner reported aground on Absecom Bay hast night is the J. H. Clements of Publicdelphia, bound from New-York to the Rappakannock for oysters. She was floated by the assistance of the hi saving erew at 6:30 o'clock this morning without dam-

ige.
The Signal Service observer at Cape May, N. J., reports The Signal officer as follows: The schooner labell Jones of Philadelphia, from Princess Point, Mass., laden with gramle, is ashore on Frow Mel Sender, Mass., laden with gramle, is ashore on Frow Mel Sender, Mass., laden with 9 anne, is ashore to the Mel Sender, Mass., laden with 9 for the May. The crew is safe and the vessel ashod. The crews of Life-Saving St. tons Nos. and 39 are trying to get her off, and will probably succeed. A steamer has been scat for.

CALAIS, Mc., Dec. 17. - A three-masted schooler of Dennis, Mass., 328 tons burden, was cap-sized off West Quaddy Head yesterday. The crew were taken off and brought to Ecotport. The schooler Commediors Kearney of Philadelphia was dismasted in Passaniaquoddy Bay.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Dec. 17.-The schooner Lucilla Murchison, from Galveston for Boston, londed with cotton, has put in below here in distress. She lost her matusali, foresati, and jib in a gale. The crew lived on bread and water nine days. Boston, Dec. 17.-The schooner Thomas

THE THERMOMETER AT ALBANY DOWN TO 30. ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 17 .- A very heavy gale, accompanied by snow flurries, prevailed here yesterday, with the thermometer down to 5° and 3° above zero.

GOV. HENDRICKS DID NOT SPRAK. LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 17 .- Gov. Hendricks did not address a meeting at Joffersenville on Friday evening, the report to that effect being incorrect.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES-BY TELEGRAPH. Lowett, Mass., Dec. 17.—Dennis Mahoney was

RUTLAND, Vt., Dec. 17.-J. P. Perkins was fatally

possessed at Fair Haven yesterday by unstake helisber for valerism.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 17.—Giovanni Govachini, the Italian who killed his bedfellow, Avignone, on the 21st of July last, was resterday sentenced to State Prison for Efc.

Philadelphia, Dec. 17.—The trial of Samuel Jo-Philadelphia, Dec. 18.—The trial of Samuel Jo-Philadelphia, Dec. 19.—The trial of Samuel Jo-Philadelphia (Samuel Jo-Philadelphia) sephs, George McGowan, and Henry Marcus, charged with conspiring to perpetrate circulon frame, was closed yesterday, the jury rendering a verdict of not guitty.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 17.—Patrick Mulligan, a member of the first branch of the City Council from the Eighth Ward, died yeared as morning from the effects of the pistol wound received on Trunsday morning fast during a disturbance at a ball.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

THE EASTERN COMPLICATIONS. THE PRELIMINARY CONFERENCE AT AN END-NOTHING DEFINITE ACCOMPLISHED-PREPARA-TIONS FOR WAR STILL IN PROGRESS.

LONDON, Saturday, Dec. 16, 1876. A special dispatch from Vienna to The Daily Telegraph says Servia has signified her willingness to make proper reparation for the recent insult to the Austrian flag in the forcible detention and searching of an Austrian mail steamer by the Servian police.

A special dispatch from Berlin to The Standard says; Despite all peaceful statements elsewhere the vews re-Despite all peaceful statements elsewhere the news re-ceived from the conference in high political quarters here maintains that a Rüsse-Torkish war is inevitable. Russia has not yet completed her preparations, and will endeavor to protract the conference natil her southern army is concentrated. Private intelligence from 8t. Petersburg also states that Russia is unalternally deter-nined to meet immediately the grievances which have been already ladulated too long for European beace, out she will not enter the field-until she feels able to make an irresistible assault.

SERVIANS AGAIN CALLED TO ARMS.

LONDON, Monday, Dec. 18, 1876. The Vienna correspondent of The Times says the Rusdan General, Nikitine, has started for Servia to take command of the Russian troops there and act as Russian plenipotentiary. The soldiers belonging to the active army of Servia, who are estimated to number 66,000, have been ordered to rejula their colors by the 22d of December. The Times's disputch from Berlin states that Gen. Nikrime goes to inspect the Servian army. Russian journals say only 8,000 Russian volunters remain in Servia. Nearly all the South Russian telegraphs are so damaged by frest as to be useless.

The Standard's telegram from Posth says it is asserted positively that the Porte will also lutely refuse to cede any territory to Montenegro or Servia.

Achmet Eyonb Pasha has been appointed commander

THE FRENCH LEGISLATURE.

VERSAILLES, Saturday, Dec. 16, 1876. In the Chamber of Deputies to-day the decate on the estimates of revenue was resumed. Notwithstanding the opposition of M. Say, Minister of Finance, the House passed a motion by a vote of 392 betta was a strong advocate of the motion. All the cetimates were voted, and the chamber adjourned to

LONDON, Dec. 17, 1876. Reuter's dispatch from Paris says the political situation is somewhat clouded again in consequence of the development of heatility on the part of the Chericalists and the Gambeita Radicals to the new Cabmet. A conditated when the Semite and the Chamber of Deputies also excites apprehension. The Republique Francaise declares the Chamber will know, it occasion requires, how to remind M. Senon of his promises.

THE BASQUE PROVINCES DISTURBED.

BILBAO, Saturday, Dec. 16, 1876. In consequence of the refusal of the Basque Provinces to pay the sum of 18,500,000 reals demande from them for the maintenance of the army of occupation, the treasury of the Provincial Deputation was seized by Gen. Quesada's orders, when it was found to be en pay. The responsition of the deputation and municipal council is probable. Troops have been dispatched. Great excitement prevails.

> FAMINE IN INDIA. LONDON, Monday, Dec. 18, 1876.

A Calcutta telegram in The Times says the accounts of the familie received from Madrus are worse than these received from Bembay. Large numbers of starving people are flocking into Madras. The first death from starvation has occurred those. Much dis-tress and disease exists in the country districts.

PANAMA, Dec. 8 .- The Government publishes the following dispatch received from the seat of wer in Antioquia: "A great battle took place in Garrawar in Anthoquia; "A great battle took place in Garrapata with a triumphant issue forour troops. Gen. Truxillo
has penetrated into the heart of Anthoquia. The guerrilins in Gaissen have been totally defeated. The Magdalens
fliver frants is free. The trenches of the revolutionsts
were taken by our forces commanded by Gens. Acosta and
Camargo. An armistice of three days was asked for by the
rebest, to bury 25000 dead of both sides. Our forces had
cut off the retreat to Anthoquia from the rebest. A conference has taken place. If the rebels do not surrender
at discretion they will all remain in the nower of our
army. On the 21st of November Gen. Trujulo occupied
Manizales.

THE MEXICAN REVOLUTION.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 17 .- Several merchants conflem the news of the capture of President Lordo and the cleath of Gon. Escaledy and the capture of the City of Mexico by Gen. Day. Iglesias, from Leon, ordered Diaz to hold the City of Mexico and proch at the presidency of Iglesias, which Diaz declined to do inter-s be could name rour moniters of the Cabinet. This was refused by Iglesias, when Diaz prochaimen himself Provisional President, and the revolution now centimus between these rival pretenders, who are preparing for a new stroggle. Revuctus still holds Matamores, and retuses all communication with the revolutionary chiefs until some one of them can show proper authority from Igesias to demand the plaza.

FOREIGN NOTES.

LONDON, Dec. 16 .- The steamer Russia, which sailed from Laverpool for New-York to-day, took species to the value of 2100,000. London, Dec. 18,-It is stated on good

authority at Alexandria that the Kholive is dissatisfied with his American unlitary officers, and has notified to TORONTO, Out., Dec. 16.-The storm last

light was severely felt throughout this province, serious damage is reported to alipping and wharf property. Show has fallen in the wastern district to a death

HISTORY OF THE PARISH WILL CASE,

EVENTS OUT OF WHICH THE SUIT HAS GROWN-FAILURE OF AN AITEMPT AT SETTLEMENT.

Poconkerpsie, Dec. 17.-Further examinaion in the Panish will case has been postponed this Charaday next, before Surrogate Peter Derland. Thomas Parisis, the deceased, was a young man well known. He was very goodal in his habits, and was sarrounded by many companions who enjoyed his generosity. That he and his wife Mary did have a screened disculty early in 1802 or 1803 is now not generally questioned, and it is also not questioned that a young man was the cause of danceless in the patter. This led to a cokiness between stending, once more the couple lived happily together centred which again led to coldness between them, and the same young man, then married, was the cause of it. But Mr. and Mrs. Parish became reconciled, and their domestic biss remained undisturbed for years. They attended balls one parties together, made Summer trips to popular resorts, drove and rode together, and entertained company at their rural home, a short distance east of this city. In 1870 the hopey house was entered by Miss Susfe Hays of Newbergh, daughter of Nathanad Hays

In 18-70 the hopoy house was entered by Migs Susfe Hayt of Newburgh, daughter of Nathaniel Hayt of that Gify. Susfe was tinen between 16 and 17 years of age, modest, unusuaning, and gentie natured, and of good characeer. She catered the Parish family as an adopted dentaliter, and up to this time the evidence thus far taken shows that estraingment and separation followed her coming. Mr. and Mrs. Parish agreed to disagree, but it is not anowar for a rain, except among the most intimate friends of outs sides, whether legal papers of separation were drawn or not. The separation came, and Mrs. Parish went to her father's home in this city, Mr. Parish allowing her gal, O0 per annum, and asso, it is alleged, the use of a bare and carriage. Mr. P. rish remained at the farm while his adopted daughter, now named Susio Hayt Parish, and shortly after went abroad with ner as a companion, visiting the principal caties of Europe. Half of Stonington is assore at Nanset. She is full of water, and will probably be a total loss. Hayt Parish, and shortly after went alread with ner as a contanion, visiting he principal chies of Europe. They also visited Frorida and San Francisco. All hals while public opinion was forming, and the separation, the adopted daughter, Airs Farish, the immored wife, and the European, Florida, and California trips became chief topic, of reason in Poughteepsle so lety. Suddenly Mr. Parish was taken ill wife dropsy at his dwelling on his farm. His daughter, Susie Hayt Farish, was constantly at his being the leaving the room night or day. The inginer, State may trained, was consuming in not leaving the toom night or day. The excught an interview with the dying man, obtain it. It was reported, and with of anticenticity, that she did once gain added to your, but was peremptorily ordered rish, who was then lying size in bed. Next and a few days after the will was made to the total content beam.

out by Mr. Parish, who was then lying sick in bed. Next came death, and a few days after the will was made known, and thus the better contest began.

James Parish, neplect of deceased, is adding the widow, Mary Parish, neplect of deceased, is adding the widow, Mary Parish, neplect of deceased, is allowed the morner adjournment of Trursany list, there was an attempt made to bring about an amicable adjustment of the matter, and if information is correct if came from the Hon. Homer A. Nelson, counsel for James Parish. Me desired that the counsel on both sides should meet at the Nelson House in a roots, previous to the afternoon Nelson. The meeting occurred and Judge Nelson asked acts of the sound of the second of the sound and with the counter of the sound arrangement. Mr. Thorne had an interview with his cleants and with Miss Susie Hayt and was told that it was too late for a settlement.